

E WORKS!
HERS,
OMNIBUSES.
G WAGONS

GABRIEL
Order!
SPECIALTY.

Deer & Co.

ANOS!

improvements, and are
in Every Particular.

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GANS.

and Sweetness of

in Use.
nted for 5 Years.

Tunes and Organs sold on
order in exchange for new
Instruments Repaired.

AERIAL

MONROE STS.,
R HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

ted in Speed and Safety!

rated in its Equipment!

Additional Express Trains!

Superb Pullman Sleepers!

at Palace Day Coaches!

Get through Cars system!

cent Track & Steel Rails!

TOLEDO,
BASH &

WESTERN
WAY,

et East & West Fast Line

Having Terminal at

St. Louis, Hannibal,

Kosciusko, Pittsfield,

Bloomington, and Peoria,

High Liners, Second and Third

Class, etc.

It's entire line, A mounting

town of Toledo, Kansas City or St

Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati,

St. Louis, and other cities.

Important con-

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HAMSHER & MOSSER.

DeCATUR, ILLINOIS:

Wednesday Evening, July 12.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.
For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARLOW,
of Tazewell.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
of Washington.
For Treasurer,
EDWARD KURTZ,
of St. Clair.
For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EDGALL,
of Lee.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District, embracing the counties of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Macon, Piatt and Vermilion, are requested to appoint delegates to attend the convention of said district, to be held at Champaign City, Illinois, on the 25th of July, 1876, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative in Congress for said district, and a candidate for member of the State Legislature, to be voted for at the election to be held in November next, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation will be the same as that of the republican state convention. One delegate for every 400 and fraction over 150 votes cast for Republican presidential electors in 1872, which will entitle the respective counties in the said fourteenth congressional district to the following number of delegates, to wit: Champaign 10 Macon 7 Coles 7 Piatt 4 Douglas 4 Vermilion 9

By Order of Committee
W. E. ADAMS, M. W. MATTHEWS,
Soc'y, Chairman.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.—Martin Van Buren was the last Democratic President from New York. Several ambitious politicians from that state have tried to capture the office, but without success. Tilden has straddled the Democratic rag in hopes that his well-filled saddle bags will secure him a safe trip to the White House. But alas for human vanity; Samuel will wake up on the morning after the election strongly impressed that his millions of money could not purchase the virtue of the American people. Tilden may be a clever fellow personally, but he is in bad company, and must suffer the consequences. The people will not tolerate Democracy in power, even though an angel is put up as an attractive figure-head.

TILDEN'S friends claim that he carried the state in 1874 by 50,000. His vote was 416,000 against 378,000, which gives him a majority of 38,000 only. Last year a majority of 14,810 is claimed for his ticket. His vote was 390,000, which gives him some 4,000 majority. It is well to state the figures accurately, as they take down the lofty pretension of Governor Tilden's popularity, and show that he has fallen far short of his claims to public confidence. He will find that a revolution has taken place since it was seen that he was only the mask of reform, and that New York is good for 50,000 against him, of which Kings county will furnish 10,000.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* (Dom.) is disgusted with the performances of the St. Louis convention. It says: "A party that has not the courage to announce a single emphatic conviction, or that has none to declare, is incapable of aggression, and stands confessed as nothing more than a mere organized communion, whose sole purpose is to get offices, which they propose to fill in an indefinite sort of way."

Suppose some man like Boss Tweed had at any time proposed to Rutherford B. Hayes to stuff the ballot boxes, does anybody suppose the fraud would have been committed? Certainly not. Now see what Tilden did. He was chairman of the committee, and as such sent a private circular throughout the state asking such information before midnight as would indicate the amount of stuffing necessary in New York city. The ballot boxes were accordingly stuffed, and the honest voters cheated. Tilden knew of the fraud, and the very best that can be said is that he consented to it.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Mrs. Moody's Abdominal Corset, Madam Foy's Supporter Corset, the Duplex Hip-lifting Corset, the Champion and Grand Duchess Corset—French and American styles, at lower prices than any other house in the city, at

May 2 d&wif
GOLDSMITH.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Our present Indian troubles are very largely due to the failure of the House of Representatives to pass the appropriate bill for Indian supplies. Hungry Indians cannot be kept upon government reservations, and once off of them any attempt to force them back must lead to bloodshed. From time to time the officers in command of troops on the frontier have sent word to the war department that an Indian outbreak could not be prevented unless the promised supplies are furnished promptly. The interior department has called upon congress to furnish the money required and has placed all the facts before the House for its members to form a correct judgment regarding the situation. Yet, with full sense of the danger, with repeated warning of what would follow delay, the House of Representatives, bent upon making a little cheap political capital under the plea of economy, failed to pass the needed appropriation, and, from present indications, have involved the country in an Indian war which will call for many millions of money to carry on and thousands of lives to suppress.

This may be Democratic reform and economy, but the people who suffer will not regard it. The butchery of our soldiers, the Indian raids upon our settlements, the horrors which follow in the track of an Indian war, might have been prevented by prompt action on the part of the House. For neglect of duty, for delaying the passage of needed appropriation bills, for manifest incapacity as legislators, for the injury inflicted upon the public interests by the partisan action of the Democrats in Congress, the people will hold the democratic party to strict accountability.—*Republic*.

HOW AFFECTIONATE.

It is always pleasant to see brethren dwell together in unity. The Chicago *Courier*, which claims to be the only Simon-Pure Democratic paper in that city, has the following with reference to Mr. Storey and his paper:

If Mr. Tilden, or the ambitious friends of Tilden and Hendricks are satisfied with the spurious championship of Democracy indulged in by the Chicago *Times*, then are they easily satisfied. If they like the heart of a coward, and the scared face of a thinly painted prostitute, they are welcome to her caresses. If they fancy the friendship of a bastard politician whom "mankind calls a dog," then let them sleep with the dog of detectable reputation and incarnate putridity. But we are unwilling to believe that the Democracy of Illinois and the Northwest, the honest and virtuous Democracy of a reform era, are willing to embrace as the virgin of its affection the painted and putrid prostitute, or to be longer beguiled by her lascivious wooing.

THAT Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance is above criticism, even by his enemies, is apparent from the following comments upon it which we copy from a representative Tilden organ—the Chicago *Times*.

Governor Hayes confirms the general estimate of his character by the clever disclaimer of his letter of acceptance. He could have said more and said it better; he could have said less and said it worse; but his cautious medium, while it furnishes no particular strength to his line of battle, does not give the enemy any very obvious points of lodgment or penetration. The warring factions who named their almost obscure man at Cincinnati to represent their party organization, for principles they made no claim to, cannot be other than delighted with the admirable aptitude their candidate displays for his difficult part. For Hayes, it must be borne in mind, is an honest man. He is not wholly a politician either, and esteems many things in this life as vastly more desirable than official honors. He was selected by a convention robbed of its preferences by factitious plotting, emasculated of its purpose by an eleventh hour concession to expediency, and his response to such an invitation was anticipated with a lively sentiment of curious interest. Mr. Hayes either understood the men who nominated him, or has taken counsel since the event. His letter will be a surprise to his supporters and a disappointment to his adversaries.

THE Staunton (Va.) Valley *Virginia* is for Hayes and Wheeler. The editor explains: "The people of Rockingham county have a kind remembrance of Governor Hayes. He commanded a division under Gen. Sheridan, and when the order to burn was issued, in consequence of the killing of Captain Meigs in 1864, General Hayes, in numerous instances, interfered to protect the property of the citizens. Numerous persons in the vicinity of Dayton and along the Shenandoah river can testify to the kind consideration shown them by the action of Governor Hayes, and refer to him in the most exact terms of commendation."

THE New York *Times* again calls attention to the fact that "Mr. Tilden was the central figure in the thieves' convention which met at Rochester in September, 1870, and lost his approval of the resolution which endorsed Hoffman as the worthy successor of Tompkins, Clinton, Marcy, Wright and Seymour, and which warmly commended his conduct in the executive chair. Yet in that very year Hoffman signed the voting charter, the act creating the special board of audit, and half a dozen other measures designed, like the burglars' jimmies, to force open the doors of the city treasury."

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TELEGRAPHIC

Another Cabinet Change.

JEWELL STEPS OUT.

And is Succeeded by Tyner, of Indiana.

TAE BLAINE CASE GOES OVER TO NEXT WINTER.

EXCESSIVELY HOT WEATHER.

Political and other News.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A few days ago Postmaster General Jewell, being asked about the report that he intended to resign, laughingly replied that he expected to remain in his place until the end of the present administration. Yesterday afternoon, however, after calling at the executive mansion to transact some business with the president, the latter, much to the surprise of the postmaster general, informed him that his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote a letter accordingly. The most intimate friends of Mr. Jewell are unable to account for the action of the president.

Postmaster General Jewell testified before the house postal committee, concerning the development of straw-bid frauds and the effort made to suppress them, also as to clerks charged with complicity in frauds. Near the close of Jewell's examination, he was asked, "Was your resignation forced or voluntary?"

Answer—"Well, the president notified me that my resignation would be accepted, and I tendered it."

Question—"Were any charges preferred against you?"

Answer—"No, sir! Not that I am aware."

The president has not yet given a reason for his removal, but it is known his object was political, as the president had favored Senator Conkling's nomination for president, in preference to Morton, it was now considered complimentary to the latter, and as showing his friendship for him, that an Indiana man should have a seat in the cabinet. The change is expected to strengthen the republican party in Indiana and Ohio, while nothing was to be gained in Connecticut by the retention of Jewell. The president, to-morrow, will nominate Judge J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, now second assistant postmaster general, to be postmaster general in place of Jewell.

The house judiciary committee have deferred investigation into the Little Rock railroad matter, on account of dispatches from Blaine's physicians, saying most perfect quiet is necessary to insure his recovery.

Pratt, commissioner of internal revenue, has resigned, and will retire August 1st.

The committee of conference on the silver bill held a meeting this afternoon and practically agreed upon a report recommending the passage of a measure substantially as Randall's bill, providing for the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of \$20,000,000 with any coinage and issue in the shape of silver coins and issue in the shape of silver coins, provided that not more than \$1,000,000 per month shall be purchased at any one time, and provided also by the new clause, that the whole amount of silver coin issued in this way, and in exchange for fractional currency retired, shall not exceed fifty million dollars. The house amendment providing for the renewal of the old silver dollar, with unlimited legal tender power, is struck out, and so, also, the senate amendment repealing the present legal tender power of the trade dollar.

To day, at the request of Secretary Robeson, General Garfield, chairman and Judge Hancock, of Texas, of the Democratic members of the appropriation committee, the last house, were called together in the naval committee, and it was decided that the question of use and exchange of old iron on hand in the various navy yards, and obtained by breaking up of useless iron vessels, for the purpose of supplying the necessary iron for repair of our serviceable iron clads, was brought before their committee by Robeson in the winter of 1873, and 1874, and that his authority to make such use of them was conceded, and the policy of so doing assented to by the committee, and that the appropriations for the department were made and graduated by the committee, with the understanding that the material should be so used.

The report of the disagreement between the President and Attorney General Tait, and the intended resignation of the latter, on account of the removal of District Attorney Dyer, and appointment of Blaine as his successor, is founded, since Tait acquiesces in the President's action. There is so much disagreement as will terminate the official relations of the President and the Attorney General.

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Great Bargains in Jewelry at J. L. Kneiper's, 24 Merchant street.

Feb. 7 d&wif

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Mrs. Helen E. Willis, sister of Senator Twitchell of Louisiana, who has been staying here for a few days to recover her health, so badly shattered by the shock of the murder of her husband two years ago, and the more recent attempted assassination of her brother at Coushatta, died yesterday. She was buried to-day in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens. The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bayliss, a leading Methodist minister. He detailed the circumstances of the persecutions to which Twitchell's family had been subjected, speaking very strongly and earnestly in denunciation of the outrages. He said of Mrs. Willis: "The chronic dread of evil from murderers became a burden too heavy for her. In her last illness in this house she would wake, look around her, then close her eyes again, and on opening them again and recognizing her friends would say weakly: 'Yes I know you. I am not afraid of you; you were Marshall's friend,' and like a soothed child she would lie quietly down to rest." We are sometimes accused of flaunting the bloody skirt for political effect, of reviving memories which ought to sleep in forgetfulness, of dragging before the startled and unwilling eyes of this age, the ghastly skeletons of horrors which, but for our persistence, would have been forgotten before now. But this day is no mere memory. This is no buried horror just now, newly exposed for tragic effect. This woman, whose weary body we to-day carry to the new-made grave, is almost as much the victim of southern cruelty as though some assassin had pierced her heart. They have killed her. They have loaded her with horrors until her frail body could endure it no longer. Indianapolis is called to-day to the task of burying one of the victims of southern hate, and the victim is a woman. And what of her only surviving relative? Is this some ancient terror, some forgotten wrong, but just now restated for effect? Her wounds are not now healed. They are almost fresh enough to be ghastly. Scarcely three months ago she was as well as any of us, and now he is so helpless that he cannot wipe away his own tears! And this is America, the land of the free and the home of the brave. The land where men can think what they please and speak what they think. The land where more has been said about freedom than has been said in all nations since time began! Oh, how the eloquence of these mute lips and the handless arms rebukes and seizes us in our boasting. Our talk of freedom is a sarcasm. These white lips do mock us. Freedom for the south yet waits its natual day. Shall we dare with these facts before us to enthron the political principles with which these assassins are identified? Shall we give to such gigantic and bloody wrongs as those the sanction of a political victory? It becomes us to consider the question, not as partisans but as freedom and Christians who love God, answer."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The excessive heat continues, and for the first time in the history of the capital, building operations are suspended. Since Saturday there have been 12 deaths from sunstroke, and numerous persons are in dangerous condition.

In Baltimore, yesterday, there were 27 cases of sunstroke, 14 fatal.

WHATEVER proof may be needed to show that the Democratic party is a party of expedients, rather than of principles, may be found in its various platforms. These records make manifest the fact that the Democracy have played weathercock to the changeful currents of popular opinion, and have been quite as ready to turn to subversive prejudice as to reason. Thus they declared in 1863 for "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities." A tremendous outcry was raised against the bondholder, as if he were a criminal to be punished. But the people soon compromised the falacy on which this crusade was based; for they perceived that a debtor nation necessarily implied a creditor class, and that it would be unjust for a government to tax its own indebtedness, when that course amounted to an arbitrary change of the terms of its contract.

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Up to 3 in the afternoon, yesterday, the health board had issued 222 burials.

July 12 d&wif

THE ONLY ONE PRICE STORE IN DECATUR

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW

Besides our regular full stock of all kinds of Domestic Goods, Linens, Fancy Goods, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cottonades, etc., which are all lower than ever before,

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

Linen Suits, Jackets and Overskirts, Dusters and Ulsters, all made to order. A Complete Assortment of Sunshades and Parasols, including the new style, "CANOPY TOP," all bought of the manufacturer. We know we can save you money on them. We have a full and complete line of the Celebrated

CACHEMIRE ALEXANDRIA BLACK SILKS.

We have handled them for the last three years, and know them to be good, and we warrant them and sell them at lower price than any one good. We are also handling a Lyon's Hand spun Silk—also in the State. We are also handling a Lyon's

United States Mail.

Post Office Department, Washington, June 3, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until three o'clock p.m. of July 1st, 1876, (to be decided by the 31st July,) for carrying the mail of the United States from October 1st, 1876, to June 30th, 1879, on the following routes in the State of Illinois, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

2310 From Elgin, by Utting, to North Platoo, 2½ miles and back, three times a week. Leave Elgin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.; Arrive at North Platoo 12 m.; Leave North Platoo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.; Arrive at Elgin by 1 p.m.; Bond required with bid, \$400.

2321 From London Mills, by Hermann, to Abingdon, to Illinois and back, twice a week. Leave London Mills Tuesday and Friday at 12 m.; Arrive at Abingdon Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at London Mills by 1 p.m.; Bond required with bid, \$300.

2323 From Pontiac, by Sennett, Center Sugar Loaf, Chaffee, and Elizabethtown, to Chenoa, 1½ miles and back, twice a week. Leave Pontiac Monday and Wednesday at 12 m.; Arrive at Chenoa Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at Pontiac Monday and Wednesday at 12 m.; Bond required with bid, \$300.

2325 From McLeanborough, by Bothell Prairie and Ellin Hill, to Lower Hills, 2½ miles and back, once a week. Leave McLeanborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.; Arrive at Lower Hills by 1 p.m.; Bond required with bid, \$300.

2328 From McLeanborough, by Bothell Prairie and Ellin Hill, to Illinois, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave McLeanborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.; Arrive at Illinois by 1 p.m.; Bond required with bid, \$300.

2329 From Pontiac, by Sennett, to Illinois, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave Pontiac Tuesday at 12 m.; Arrive at Illinois by 1 p.m.; Bond required with bid, \$300.

2330 From Pontiac, by Sennett, to Illinois, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave Pontiac Tuesday at 12 m.; Arrive at Illinois by 1 p.m.; Bond required with bid, \$300.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS;

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

The Postmaster General warns bidders and their sureties to acquaint themselves fully with the laws of Congress relating to contracts for the carrying of the mails, (the important provisions of which are cited herein,) and also to familiarize themselves with the instructions and forms herein furnished, before they shall assume any liabilities as such bidders or sureties, and to prevent misapprehension or cause of complaint hereon.

Postmasters are required to make themselves familiar with the laws and these instructions that they may be able to inform and direct others.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for ascertaining the mails.

On routes where the mode of conveyance admits it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

B. "Way bills" or receipts, prepared by postmasters or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmaster, to insure delivery of bags and pouches.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omission, the failure to be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated doligencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportional to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

For leaving buried or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

For failing to promptly and satisfactorily explain by certificate of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on route.

The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreed to, or for failing to assign the contract, for violating the post office, or disobeying the instructions of the Department, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not shortened.

The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, and to place on the route superior service, or any other public interest. In his judgment, shall require such disconnection or curtailment for any other cause, he allowing, as full indemnity to the contractor, one month's expense of pay, provided the running time be not shortened.

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